

AmendmentAmendment to Claims

Please amend the claims as shown below and add claims 21-24

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TC 2700 MAIL ROOM

1. (Twice amended) A method [for achieving high bit densities in a direct-sequence spread spectrum communication system by using encoded spreading codes, the method] comprising[ the steps of]:

creating a first encoded pseudo-noise code, wherein the first encoded pseudo-noise code corresponds to a value of a signal to be transmitted; and

spreading a first signal by modulating the first signal with the first encoded pseudo-noise code.

2. (Once amended) The method of claim 1, wherein [the step of] creating a first encoded pseudo-noise code comprises [the steps of]:

modifying a first pseudo-noise code to create the first encoded pseudo-noise code.

6. (Once amended) The method of claim 3, further comprising [the steps of]:  
narrowing the first signal by demodulating the first signal with the first encoded pseudo-noise code.

7. (Once amended) The method of claim 6, where [the step of] narrowing the first signal by demodulating the first signal with the first encoded pseudo-noise code further comprises [the step of]:

demodulating the first signal into a value corresponding to the position of the inverted bit of the encoded pseudo-noise code.

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9. (Once amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising [the step of]:  
storing a table of orthogonal pseudo-noise codes.

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21. (Newly added) A method comprising:  
generating a first encoded pseudo-noise code, wherein the first encoded  
pseudo-noise code represents a value of a signal to be transmitted.

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22. (Newly added) The method of claim 21, wherein creating the first  
encoded pseudo noise includes modifying a first pseudo-noise code to create the  
first encoded pseudo-noise code.

23. (Newly added) The method of claim 22, wherein creating the first  
encoded pseudo-noise code includes inverting one bit of a pseudo-noise code.

24. (Newly added) The method of claim 23, wherein inverting one bit of a  
pseudo-noise includes inverting the bit corresponding to the value of the first signal.

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